REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,922.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	5 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

For Advertisements not occupying more than one column, special terms will be given.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Repeats 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "JAVA," 1,466 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	25	Leaves Madras	10
„ Cochin	27	„ Coconada	12
„ Negapatam	July 1	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Aleppy	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Quilon	3	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Colombo	4	„ False Point	15
„ Galle	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	17
„ Negapatam	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the south-west Monsoon, viz., from 25th May 1874, to the end of August exception at Cutwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamer will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Negapatam, six miles north of Cochin, and at Aleppy.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, SOWEE, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,0 0 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. P. Gove, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY		Leave BUSSEH	20
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Guadur	8	„ Sso	20
„ Muscat	8	„ Bushire	22
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bahrein	23
„ Linga	12	„ Lingo	26
„ Bushire	14	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bowiel	16	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	16	„ Guadur	Aug. 1
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSEH	17	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BURATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 20th, and on the 1st, of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£75	.....	.....	£4
„ Suez	30	.....	23	8
„ Port Said	38	.....	24	9
„ Alexandria	39	.....	25	9-10
„ Messina	50	.....	34	14
„ Naples	50	.....	34	14
„ Leghorn	50	.....	34	14
„ Genoa	50	.....	34	14
„ Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half-fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de sirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVED IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massoon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,378 Tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain S. Lax, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, Also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Alexona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by them steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massoon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to embarkment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massoon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS,

On Monday, the 29th June 1874, at 5 P.M., from Massoon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,875 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. H. Jonsson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Colombo.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 26th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th June, at 3 P.M., from Massoon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer PERA, 2,110 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain R. Mathews, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 29th June 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,700 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early next month. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£43 0	£29 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£35 0	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 5	£21 0	£13-7

Children under 2 years of age, Free; above 2 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 29, Bombay Green, 6th June 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. PERNAMBUCO, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless posted by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Pernambuco.

Bombay, 20th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

Historical Dresses.

Few articles of Furniture, such as tables, chairs, couches, a mahogany square piano, Ottoman, teapoys, whatnot, a double light hanging argand lamps, cheval glasses, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton with Chestnut Horse.
1 Office Shay-train.
1 Pair Fast trotting Pegu Poney.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 18, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 18, the property of a Gentleman, comprising cut glass and crockery-ware, plated goods and three lights hanging argand lamps, double and treble branched wall-brackets, white, blue and green bordered dinner sets, blackwood large circular dining table, carved, pier, dressing and writing tables, sideboard, arm and wheel arm chairs, cane chairs, reading couches, camp-seats, blackwood cupboard with glass book case, teakwood chest of drawers, bedsteads, hat stands, &c., &c.

On the same day, will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Collector of Bombay, and the Superintendent of the Government Stamp Office, at the Old Secretariat Building, at 2 P.M.

A quantity of the Furniture, consisting of chairs, teakwood tables, board, China jars, frames, benches, screens, desks, an iron treasury chest, coir matting, &c.

Also, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing:—A number of great-coats, chairs, and capes and waterproof coats.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2 MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder,

About 400 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares, ex ship Glasgow, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

And a quantity of Mill Saw Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:

6 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs.
4 ditto Canvas, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
3 ditto Best Flax Seaming Twine.
1 Cwt. Superior White Handkerchiefs.
5 Bales Grey Dhoties.
3 ditto Grey T. Cloth.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness. Can be seen at a day's notice.

To close account a few barrels Belfast hams in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb., will be sold retail.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES, PROVISIONS, AND SPIRITS

At any Co-operative Society's Prices for Cash.

DRUNJEESHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ARE PREPARED to SUPPLY WINES, SPIRITS, and FRESH PROVISIONS of the best quality at the same prices as similar Goods can be obtained at any Co-operative Society's Stores. For Cash a discount of 3 per cent. allowed to Purchasers of Goods amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

BASS' PALE ALE,
(FIRST QUALITY,)

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

Imported monthly via Suez Canal

CASH PRICE, per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 6
Ditto ditto Pints ..... „ 4

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newcomy and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sangar and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Balhgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Denus and Co; Scott, Macarine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
Dr. F. Maynard, Medical Hall.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,901 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE ..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, e c, and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th June 1874.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of Arthur Crawford, Esquire, C.S., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 24th June 1874.

NOTICE.—Under the Provisions of Section CX. of the Municipal Act No. 8 of 1872, we try per on becoming possessed of any Carriage, Cart, Hackery, Horse, Pony, or Mare, is found, within Fifteen Days of becoming so possessed, to give NOTICE to the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER under a penalty, on conviction before a Magistrate, of Rs. 50. Persons failing to comply with this Provision of the Act will be proceeded against forthwith.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th June 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S HALF PINTS CHAMPAGNE.

Rs. 27 per Hamper of 2 Dozen.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
[PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.]

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HIPPOSTEACEA.

PREPARED BY A MILITARY VETERINARY SURGEON.

AN application for the REMOVAL of "SPLINTS," "CURBS," "SORE SHINS," and diseases of the Periosteum in the Horse; without blemish or loss of service while under treatment.

Horsemen will appreciate a remedy which removes unsightly disease and adds so materially to the value of the animal. Its use will demonstrate its beneficial results.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.)
Eradicates Mange on HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS,	CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1 8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from 45-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIQUIDATOR has been authorized by the Court of Chancery to DISPOSE of, by SALE or otherwise, the OUTSTANDING CLAIMS upon CONTRIBUTORIES, and I am prepared to offer such to negotiate for with that object.

Steps have been taken to prevent the Claims becoming barred by the Statute of Limitations.

LANCELOT FLETCHER,
Attorney to the Official Liquidator.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th June 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s
Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.

Also GUNS and RIFLES, by
LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,
PIN or CENTRAL FIRE FRENCH LOADERS, HOOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The facts, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates the healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Those made or persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most effectively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Cramps, Asthma, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 17, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular, did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

PIANOS FOR POONA.

ON HIRE BY THE MONTH OR SEASON.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842; IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
OF
BOMBAY—Dean Lane. BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street. LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H.M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE SYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIBBIND CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE SIND CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

REVISED LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of Clarets.		Nine qualities of Sherry.	
Two „ „	Sauterne.	Four „ „	Port.
Six „ „	Burgundy.	Four „ „	Cognac.
Four „ „	Champagne.	Seven „ „	Cordials, as detailed below, viz.:—
Ten „ „	German Wines.		

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.	Per Dozen. *In Bonding including all charges.* Rupees.	Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Moulon	Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.				
Chambertin	Red	32	17	
Nuits	Red	—	—	
Volnay	Red	24	14	
Beaune	Red	14	—	
Chablis (La Montonne)	White	24	14	
Chablis, light	White	17	9½	

CHAMPAGNES.			
(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wagstaff & Co.'s Brands.)			
Magnums, Finest Dry		36	—
Finest Dry sparkling		41	23½
„ „ „	per Hamper of 24 pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling		38	20½
Good Sparkling (Medium)		34	18
Carte Blanche, "Soleley's" Brand		24	—

GERMAN WINES.		
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	30	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscated	30	16
Moselle (Still) Brunenberger	42½	25½
Hock „ Johannisberger	42½	27
„ „ Rudesheimer	27½	15½
„ „ Hochheimer	24½	14
„ „ Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.	Per Dozen. *In Bonding including all charges.* Rupees.	Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality		47
Amontillado, black seal, choice and superior		34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavoured, soft pale colour		34
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate		25
Green seal, full-bodied, light gold color, dry		23
Pale seal, pale and dry		23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour		20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry		19
White seal, a good Dinner Wine		17
Manuela, Virgin, pale, fine flavor		40
Madeira, East India, very choice		90
Sacramental Wine—Bota Tent		28

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (3 years in bottle—original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	14
Red seal, a good second class Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.	Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule 34
„ „ pale	White capsule 27
„ „ pale	Blue capsule 23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	„ 24½
Ditto, Old Cork Dun, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	„ 22½
„ Scotch, 1st quality	„ 23½
Geneva, in Bottle	„ —

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.	Per Dozen. Rupees.
Curaçoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	36
Maraschino di Zara, best	38
Noyeau	27
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½
Orange Bitters, best	20
Kill the Grow Bitters	28

TERMS.—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* CASH. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be CRITICALLY tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being unpacked.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz.:—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 6 Dozen Pints	Rs. 3 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 3 12 per Dozen.

WATERPROOFS for the MONSOON.

White India Rubber Coats	Rs. 13-8	} or Rs. 19-8 suit.
White India Rubber Leggings	„ 4-8	
White India Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough Wear	„ 11-0	} or Rs. 17-8 suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	„ 4-8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for boardship wear	„ 20-0	} or Rs. 27-8 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India Rubber Capes	Rs. 18-0	} Rs. 25 suit.
White India Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
White India Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes	„ 25-0	} Rs. 33 suit.
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Leggings	„ 5-8	
Extra Quality Double-proofed White Rubber Caps	„ 3-8	

Any of the above sold separately.

SOU WESTER HATS, each ..... Rs. 4, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH.

Of Extra Thickness, for

SEPOYS AND GHORAWALLAS CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

To envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers ..... Rs. 10-8 to 25

LADIES' GALOSHES ..... Rs. 3 per pair.
GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES ..... Rs. 3 per pair.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON:	ALPACA:	SILK:
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,
9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, 22 AND 23 RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOU

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH JUNE, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opens dull and unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 23,000, the day's receipts at the American ports being 3,000 against the same quantity, and exports to Great Britain 4,000 against 7,000 on the same date last year. In New York, Mid Uplands is unchanged, but "futures" are ¼ cent. per lb. lower.

Consols are still quoted at 92⅞; French Rentes at 55½; and Bar Silver at 58¼d. per oz.

There is no change to notice in the general position of business here. The transactions in STERLING EXCHANGE have been limited, but Banks have shown more disposition to draw, and rates are accordingly rather firmer. We quote :— Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 1s. 10 9/16d. to ⅜d; Credits 1s. 10¼d.; Documents 1s. 10 13/16d. per rupee. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry has been slow, and values a shade easier, say,— Fours Rs. 102⅞; Fours and a half Rs. 104 3/8; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

SHARES show no special change to-day. Bank of Bombays are quiet and unaltered. Land shares unchanged. Spinning shares very steady.

COTTON is in more demand, and a comparatively fair extent of business has again been done on European account. Arrivals continue liberal, the total for the past six days being 6,066 bales. Reports from up-country respecting preparations for the new crop are very favourable, and from what we can gather there seems no probability of any falling off in the sowing.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at £2-12-6 to £2-15 for sailing vessels and £2-18-9 for steamers.

IN INDIGOS there is nothing whatever doing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
42,500	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
19,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
19,000	500	225	5 p. ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	480
5,358	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	180
40,000	2511	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nil.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	128
1,000	750	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	18,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co	1,420
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Fores Land & Fleet Co, Ld	134
750	4,000	2,000	30 p.a.	Mazagon Land	985
8,000	1,000	all	15 p.a.	Port Caun'ng Land Company, Limited	330

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	19 7 13	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	13 10 0	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£10	10 5 11	do.	Do. New Shares

PRESS COMPANIES.

100	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,700
300	2,000	1,000	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	810
500	500	all	45 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	135
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	4,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,100
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co	375
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	225
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	925
100	1,000	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co	1,430
350	2,500	all	200 p.a.	East India Press Co	1,000
100	8,500	all	900 p.a.	Fort Press Co	5,000
200	2,000	2,000	25	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	2,000
300	1,000	all	70 p.a.	Freelance Press Co	700
250	5,000	1,561	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.a.	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,200
480	850	750	135 p.a.	Scinde Press Co	800
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
170	1,500	1,200	Rs. 88	Victoria Press, Madras	1,600
170	850	all	80 p.a.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
420	1,000	all	80 p.a.*	Volkart United Press Co	1,050

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

520	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,675
500	2,500	all	175 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	2,980
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanee pur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	70 p.a.	Bombay United	1,475
1,000	100	100	8*	Broach Mills	285
2,250	2,000	all	50p.	Oburumsey Spinning	1,850
1,500	1,000	all	200 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,350
750	1,000	all	...	Jowraj Bullea Mills	1,400
300	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,401
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,450
900	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,325
800	2,500	all	300 p.a.	Oriental	4,500
800	2,500	400	200 p.a.	Royal	2,800
800	1,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,750
500	1,000	250	100 p.a.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,665
1,000	*50	all	45 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	*65
500	..	300	15 p.a.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	110
2,400	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	14 p.a.	Mechanics' Beild'g Co.	98
...	500	all	45 p.a.	Thatcher & Co	265
...	250	all	40 p.a.	Vinegar Patent Slip Co	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation			
.....	25	191	...	Bank of China
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	19	Feb. '74	Indian Peninsula

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. JAVA, 913 tons, Captain W. A. Starrale, sailed to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers for Carwar.

THE S.S. MARINA, 861 tons, Captain E. Teetman, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal, with a cargo of 5,647 bales cotton, 1,102 bales wool and 42 owts hemp. She carried twelve deck passengers for Aden and one deck passenger for Port Said.

THE S. S. PERNAMBUCO, 643 tons, Captain W. Hyde, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool (May 23rd), calling at Malta and Ports sid via the Canal, with a cargo of 2,819 bundles iron hoop, 138 bales yarns and twist, 280 packages cotton, 2 bundles hoes, 5 packages bedstead, 16 cases stores, 8 cases hardware, 1 case shroud, 2 bales canvas, 3 cases copper sheet, 42 cases brass sheet, 9 packages provisions, 6,183 bars iron, 12 bundles twine, 106 packages wine and spirits, 347 packages machinery, 50 cases flour, 21 cases tobacco 3,720 bundles nail rod iron, 1,000 bundles iron sheets 50 casks bottles, 14 cases corks, 20 cases varnish, 4 cases paint, 21 casks glassware, 59 bundles iron, 10 cases slates, 25 cases beer, 4 bales paper, 2 casks earthenware, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Marina (s)	Protman	Liverpool.

The steamer Java, Starrate, to Coast and Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship George Gilroy, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.

21 Balkamah.....Richardson ...London, 11th March.
Ophir.....Custer .....Poona, 13th June.
Patric.....Kerner .....Mauritius, 29th May.

June. DEPARTURES.

21 Satara (s).....
Caledonian (s).....
Simla.....

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

22 Lombardy (s) ..... Calcutta.
Malda (s) ..... London.

June. DEPARTURES.

22 Mecca (s) ..... Rangoon.
Lansdowne ..... London via Coast.
Lombardy (s)..... Galle, Aden & Suez.
Timor (s)..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS, 25TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Patana, s, 2 cases plate glass, Nowrojee Cowasjee; 15 cases sulphuric acid, Daxeed Ismail.

FROM LONDON.

Milford, 27 cases brandy, C. Bonneviall & Co.
Palermo, s, 3 cases plate glass, B. W. Pathuck.
Mongolia, s, 2 packages vinegar, C. E. Mitchell and Co; 200 bars iron, Lookmonjee Khanjee.
Clarence, 50 cases brandy, Jahangeer Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 210 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 37 cases A. Kunkler and Co; 25 cases vermouth, Goculdas Ruttonjee and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—25TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 28 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 100 bales cottons Greaves Cotton and Co.
Milford, 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonoos and Co; 2 bales cotton, Coodjee Lodha, 50 bales cotton, Coorjee Mowjee; 104 bales cotton, Harridas Soondurdas; 83 bales cotton, Seaboll Motibell; 100 bales cotton, Choonelall Lowjee; 30 bales wool, H. Parasram.
Marina, s, 78 bales cotton, Mogjee Dayal; 1 bale cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Statesman, s, 90 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhojraz, 233 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 2 cases sandlewood oil, and 2 cases coolfa oil, C. Mooljee.
Pernambuco, s, 900 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton, Girdhurlall Futtechund; 437 bags wheat, A Trading & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi, s, 2 boxes gold coins value rupees 89,000, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

FOR GENOA.

Persia, s, 90 bags wheat, A Trading & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 1,600 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Teheran, s, 25 bales cotton, Whittle and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran, s, 25 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 71 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 32 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co; 62 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 50 bundles sharkfins and 11 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 6 cases peacock feathers, Meerallybhoy Dama; 886 pieces sandlewood, S. N. Tatatee; 247 buudles Sanadha stone, Jocta Becher, 1 case Cambay stone, V. Jumnadass; 37 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 187½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 52 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran, s, 12 chests opium, Lockumdas Sowdas; 13 chests opium, Nemsook Moultanchund; 154 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 24.

Mitchell, Captain, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Frances, Lieutenant General, Bengal, on leave, from Meerut.
Kay, Captain, 20th Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 25.

Robertson, Lieutenant, Madras 107th Regiment, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, to rejoin, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th June, 1874.

The following General order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is published for information :—

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 14th May 1874.

His Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bat 7th Royal Fusiliers—Lieut Norman Pochin to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Daly, promoted with effect from the 14th Dec 1873, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief.—Dated 6th May 1874.

Intimation has been received from Horse Guards that Surg Maj T K Birnie, at present in medical charge of the 33rd Foot, has been posted to the 60th Regt for a period of 5 years, under the provisions of Article 15 of the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873, vice Surgeon Maj r W S Murray, transferred to the Home Establishment.

Surg Maj Birnie will continue to do duty with the 33rd Foot until relieved.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment.

6th Regt N I—Capt S S Dalmahoy, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, vice Capt Reay, proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

16th Lancers—Lieut and Adjt W Barker to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj H M G Purvis (B Batty 9th Bgde) for six months, from date of departure, to Kurrachee, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is entitled to Colonel's allowances from the date specified :—

Lieut- C I (Maj-Genl) Sir George Malcolm K C B, Staff Corps, 8th June 1874.

Maj C P Hunter, B S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieut-Col J Clements.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieut-Col J Miles, three months, S C.
Capt J H G Cruickshank, 6, four months, P A.
Capt G R B Drummond, six months, S C.
Surgn-Maj H J Blanc, six months, S C.
Surgn-Maj C J Sylvester, 2 x months, S C.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed to retire from the Service from the date specified :—

Surgn S Ducke Inj, 21st May 1874.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R G C Woodcock is appointed to act as Port Officer at Carwar until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt E V Stace has been appointed to officiate as First Asst Resdt, Aden, during the absence of Capt F M Hunter on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Lieut C W H Sealy is to officiate as Second Asst Resdt, in addition to his duties as Actg Cantnt Magt, Aden, during the time Capt Stace officiates as First Asst, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Crowe to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara during the absence of Mr Hosking on privilege leave, or

Capt A Moore, Actg Cantnt Magt at Ahmednagar, is invested with Civil Jurisdiction in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr H F Aston, Actg First Asst Colr in the District of Surat is appointed to be a Magt of the First Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the absence on leave of Mr J T Ross, First Class Depy Colr in Sind, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr W S Forman to act as First Class Depy Colr during the absence of Maj Ross, or until further orders.

Mr R M Lambert to act as Second Class Depy Colr, vice Mr Forman, during the absence of Mr H E Watson.

Mr H V S Fitzgerald to act as Third Class Depy Colr, vice Mr Lambert.

Mr C Moles to act as Supp Depy Colr, vice Mr Fitzgerald.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A T Crawford, C.S., is allowed leave of absence for one year.

Hons Surgn G Ronaldson is directed to proceed from Bombay to Broach and to receive charge of the duties of Civil Surgn at that station, vice Surgn Keelan reported sick, with effect from the 18th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj W Manson, R E, received charge of the Office of the Supt, Kurrachee Harbour Works, from Mr J Hunby on the forenoon of the 10th June 1874.

Lieut-Col A U R Finch, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Poona and Nirkee, from Lieut W H Haydon, R E, on the forenoon of the 8th June 1874.

Lieut-Col J M Greig, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Lower and Central Sind, from Maj W Manson, R E, on the afternoon of the 9th June 1874.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G W Forrest, Head Master, Surat High School, has been allowed two years' leave on medical certificate, with effect from 5 instant.

Simjin W Gray and Mr Narrayen Deji respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College on the morning of the 8th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Capts F Wise and G Hopkyns respectively delivered and received charge of the Offices of Dist Supt of Police, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 5th instant.

Mr J F Aston received charge of the Office of Second Asst Colr and Asst First class, Surat, from Mr Winchester in the afternoon of the 13th instant.

Messrs A Wingate and C M Hogg respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of First Asst Colr and Magt, Satara, on the 6th instant, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr H F Hatch, Probationary Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Survey, having passed the prescribed Examination in the Marathi language, and having also passed a preliminary Examination in Departmental Rules and Surveying on the 15th May 1874, is entitled from that date to the pay and allowances set forth in the Resolution of the Govt of India, dated the 14th April 1868.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JUNE.

[Appeals before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

433-72—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—The Commercial Bank Corporation v Hormusjee Nusserwanjee—Ardaslr Framjee.

In the matter of the petition of Madhowjee Tricum and another—J Gopall—Madhowjee Tricum and another.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

502-73—Chalk and Turner—Bapoojee Narayen v Atmaram Sadanund and others—In person.

515-73—M R Khan—Caitano Luiz C Olivera v John Barrett and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

537-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soojawoodin Tyabjee and others v Dhunjeebhoy Aspanlarjee—M H Khan.

602-73—Crawford and Beevey—Cassidas Rajaram v Runchordas Morarjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

613-73—Pestenjee K.—Ootamchund Maneckchund v Abdool Aziz Moazi—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

637-73—In person—Cassum Seoni and others v Kingseo Chinaman—In person.

657-73—K Morojee—Jora Dewa and others v Awoobai widow and others—Shamrao Pandoorang.

666-73—Jefferson and Payne—F A Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

676-73—Jefferson and Payne—Noor Mahomed Hajee Elias and others v Salay Mahomed Hajee Elias—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

704-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Rattalbhai widow v Ghellabhoy Motiram and another—M M Munshi.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madhowrow Dhirajram v Ramdas Purshotamdas and another—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

338-73—M. M. Munshi—Thackersey Narranjee v Luximibai widow—M. H. Khan.

339-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Angus and Co. v Sorabjee Byramjee Colah—Remington, Hore and Langley.

367-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nuthoo Moorar and another v Dewsey Nurpar and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurreba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

525-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Nuthoo Shamjee v Hurmookroy Khetseydas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

524-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Nuthoo Shamjee v Jakhiram Jueraz—Jefferson and Payne.

536-73—In person—Hurreedas Soondezdas v Oomabhoy Huthesing and others.

544-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Esmael Sedick and another v Hurjivan Lilladhar.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS :—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE—
Bombay : Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North West Provinces, Punjaub and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
Accident to the Hydraulic Lift.
Calcutta.
Notes of a Journey Between Bombay and Madras.
Trial of Mr. J. C. Hall, C. S.
Important Decision to the Khoja Community.
Kattywar Affairs.
Bunder Ballads.
A Native Jeremy Diddler.
Bombay Port Trust.
The Yarkand Embassy.
Fall of Rain in Bombay.
State of the Crops and People in the N. W. Provinces.
NEWS-LETTER.
Rajkote.
TOPICS OF THE TIME—
The Railway Cutting Agency.
Mr. Eawcett's Motion on the Indian Council Bill.
The Nizam's Government and the Assigned Districts.
The Bombay Port Trust on Dock Schemes for Bombay.
The Late Mr. Bellew.
The Administration of Kattywar.
The Threatened Chinese Invasion of Eastern Turkistan.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Bengal Government Orders.—Central Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Bankers' Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay : Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political Letter.

THE FIRST NUMBER of the NEW SERIES of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, four annas, the business is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of this really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

FULLER—June 7th, at Oxford, Fitzherbert Augustus, of Bruenesse Valley, eldest son of Colonel Fuller, Royal Engineers, aged twenty-two years.—[By Telegram.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BLACK—June 24th, at Mount Road, Mazagon, of paralysis, Dorothy, relict of George Black, of Montrose, Scotland, aged 69 years and 8 months.
GILMORE—April 26th, at Launceston, Tasmania, of typhoid fever, J. Gilmore, late of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MADDEN—June 16th, at Meerut, the wife of Captain Travers Madden, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
MACKESY—June 17th, at Murree, the wife of Major Mackesy, of a son.
VERELST—June 18th, at Umballa, Mrs. Blanche Verelst, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FLINDELL—June 19th, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Captain J. O. Flindell, of the ship Medusa, of London, aged 33 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1874.

THE dispute which has arisen between the Turks and the Persians seems to have had its origin, as usual, in the Persian practice of sending bands of pilgrims every year to worship at the shrines of the ill-fated family of Ali, those great apostles of the Shiah faith whose names are held in detestation by all orthodox Mussulmans. The place of pilgrimage for the Persians is, as is well known, not Mecca but Kerbela, where Hussein fell a victim to the hatred borne to his family by the Caliphs of Damascus; and, as Kerbela lies on the right bank of the Euphrates, in Turkish territory, it is intelligible that the visits of the heretical pilgrims should have frequently led to such scenes of bloodshed as, in the days when Turks dared to maltreat Christians, used to be witnessed at the holy places in Jerusalem. Probably, however, religious animosity has had less to do than the desire of plunder with this latest attack upon the pilgrims; for, though the "revival of Islam" is a reality, we may fairly doubt if the Arab tribes who roam about the country between the Euphrates and the desert have any other motive of action than that which led the Italian brigands of the middle ages to rob the pious pilgrims who were bringing rich offerings to Rome, or that which makes the Turkomans of our own age show the most philosophical indifference to the question whether the men they capture and sell into slavery are Sunis or Shiahs. Many Persian kings have been struck with the inconvenience of having the shrines at which their subjects chiefly loved to worship situated in a foreign land, in the midst of disorderly tribes who are alien to the Persians both in race and religion; and more than once the attempt has been made by patriotic rulers to invest the holy city of Meshed with superior attractions to those of Kerbela, and so to keep the money of the pilgrims at home and prevent occasions of quarrel with Turkey. But the fascination of the tragic fate of Ali and his sons has always prevailed over the inducements that could be offered to draw the pilgrims elsewhere; and we believe that the present Shah, though he is by no means a zealot in religion, has encouraged the devotion of his subjects by himself going on a pilgrimage to Kerbela. The Turkish Government has for several years past shown such remarkable energy in re-asserting and re-establishing its authority throughout Arabia that it may fairly be expected to use the small degree of force required to ensure the protection of the Kerbela pilgrims; and we are not surprised at the indignation the Shah has displayed on learning how his subjects have been treated, or at his effort to retaliate by not giving up to their Government some Turkish refugees. But the quarrel is an interesting commentary on the value of the good understanding the Shah is supposed to have formed with the Sultan when he went to Constantinople last year, and on the sincerity of the promises given by the two potentates to abide by the decision of European arbitrators on the frontier questions which had for some time previously been the subject of hot controversy between Persia and Turkey. In its present mood the Turkish Government will probably be very glad to try its strength by going to war with Persia; and, unless England and Russia interfere, the world will soon learn whether Sultan or Shah has profited most by the study of European methods and weapons of war. The Sultan has more money and a better army; and, if the diplomatists will but leave him alone, he ought to be able to bring speedily to a close the rule of the Kajar dynasty in Persia. It would only be in the ordinary course of things if this should be the result of the friendly interview at Constantinople; and perhaps the cordial reception of the Emperor of Russia at the English Court may in its turn be followed before long by a rupture between Russia and England. The interchange of Royal courtesies can't quench national antipathies; often, their only effect seems to be to make nations unduly sensitive to affronts to their honour. Certainly, anyone who remembers how embittered the English people became against Sidney Herbert during the Crimean war on account of his near relationship to Count Woronzow will not imagine that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with a daughter of the Czar can have any other effect, if international rivalry plunges the two Empires again into war, than to expose the Duke to undeserved unpopularity in his own country.

THE native community of Bombay are not disposed, we believe, to take any shares in the spinning and manufacturing company which is about being formed in Manchester, for the purpose of erecting in Bombay a mill which shall be managed by Europeans. The directors of this company intend to allot one-third of the capital to India, but it is extremely doubtful if, for some time to come, any English spinning company will receive much support from capitalists in India. The directors of the spinning companies in Bombay are very well contented with the existing system of management of these companies, and they have no wish, probably, to move at a more rapid rate than they are now doing; this Oriental indisposition to make rapid advances, coupled with the jealousy which foreign rivalry is sure to create under any circumstances, will prevent for some time a combination of native with European capital in the establishing of manufacturing industry in this country. The revival, however, of that important industry seems to be inevitable, and is a sign of the times, which neither native nor European will disregard. Already manufacturers in Manchester are looking with undisguised alarm at the rapid progress which, even under an extravagant system of management, native spinning mills are making, and they are stirring themselves to remove the small protective duty which is, after all, but a very slender barrier to the sale of Manchester manufactures; but even this shield of protection the Manchester men would tear away, and they have suddenly become anxious to remove even this small obstacle that stands in their way.

Whatever position native capitalists may think proper to take, should English companies open spinning and manufacturing mills in Bombay—whether they boldly ally themselves with the Manchester adventurers or moodily look on whilst the new mills are being erected—it would be wise behaviour on their part if they regarded the approach of the Manchester men as an irresistible destiny with which they in vain may attempt to contend. Having made this step towards admitting the revival of manufacturing industry in India as a great fact, the next step would be an easy one towards lending their money in support of the undertaking. That this second step would be the wisest for native capitalists to take, they must be sufficiently well informed and independent to render any very great persuasion unnecessary. Should they still hesitate to make use of the advantages that as intimate a union as possible with the new comers is sure to bring them, they may be quite sure that the English capitalists who will embark in this new undertaking will turn to use in every way possible the native talent and industry that they may find waiting for profitable employment. The indifference and even the most determined opposition of native capitalists will not have the remotest effect in preventing the great body of consumers of manufactured goods from buying in the cheapest market. The power and, we might call it, the monopoly that native capital now enjoys will speedily come to an end when new capital is brought into the market, and when the marvellous changes which it is able to effect begin to show themselves. The introduction of English capital will itself be a great blow to the conservative and lofty notions of native capitalists; their value and importance will then be measured by the amount of good they can do with their money, and the people of India will look with supreme indifference on their wealthy fellow countrymen, if they find that they cannot give them cheap clothing, or if they hesitate to assist those who are ready to manufacture an unlimited quantity of all the clothing they require. A radical change is impending for which native capitalists should be prepared. Not much has yet been done towards bringing about this change, but its advent will probably be more sudden than is now expected, and the influx of fifty or a hundred lacs of rupees will make a very substantial beginning, the effect of which will very soon be apparent. The Government of India must, we should imagine, be looking on with considerable satisfaction at the possibility of the revival of an industry which would make their assessments on the land less burdensome to the ryots, and open up a new and valuable source of revenue at the same time. The financial position of the Government of India is, however, so very weak at the present moment that the import duty on Manchester goods is not likely to be given up to satisfy the entreaties of nervous Manchester manufacturers. But, if the Government should be disposed to part with the import duty in favour of Manchester, the export duty on Indian manufactures would in common fairness have to be repealed at the same time; but to give up both is more than the finances of India can now afford. Manchester must, therefore, push the trade in India in the best way she can, and she may, perhaps, derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that no effort on her part can withstand the course events appear to be ready to take.

The curious part of the whole business is that this revival of manufactures will take place without receiving any help from the Government of India. The germs of success are sufficiently strong not to need any of the paternal assistance so often and so bountifully bestowed by the Government on industrious enterprize in this country: they can be brought to maturity without such aid. For the first time since the formation of the British Government a great productive industry is likely to be established without the Department of Public Works being consulted in the matter, or having any control over its fortunes. The officials who reign supreme in that Department will, probably, have several opportunities of learning the principles of economic management, which they will, perhaps, perceive may be applied with advantage on many of the great productive works in which they may been engaged.

Future prospects are, therefore, somewhat cheerful; and if Bombay can preserve itself from the temptation to speculate, which is almost sure to entice the unwary, notwithstanding the lessons taught by an experience of the last few years passed and gone, but with several ugly marks left behind, a valuable and very important industry may be continued in Bombay and other parts of India; the commencement of which 6 per cent. at the corresponding period last year, but the falling off was not in revenue,

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 5TH JUNE.

I HAVE got hold of some statistics of cotton supply and consumption, as well as of the export of cotton goods in the first four months of this year compared with the preceding three years, which I summarise for the information of such of your readers as care for solid reading. The particulars include East Indian, West Indian, Egyptian and Brazilian. American must be deferred for the present. The import then of East Indian in the four months ending 31st May last was 130,233 bales against 207,847 bales in the corresponding period of 1873; 244,280 bales in that of 1872; and 207,104 bales in that of 1871. The total trade and export demand was as follows :—

1871	1872	1873	1874
254,243 bales	289,974 bales	239,206 bales	204,195 bales

and the average prices of fair Dhollerah within those dates were

| 1871 | 1872 | 1873

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr Plimsoll's Merchant Shipping Survey Bill was brought forward for the second reading. After some discussion the Bill was defeated by 173 votes against 170. Government opposed the Bill, stating that the Report of the Royal Commission was daily signed and would be distributed shortly.

Her Majesty the Queen is expected to visit Saint Petersburg in September.

The distribution of photographs of the Prince Imperial is prohibited in France.

A Government Administrator has been appointed to the diocese of Posen.

DISTURBANCE ON THE TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Owing to maltreatment of Persian pilgrims by Turks the Persians made an attack on the Turkish frontier garrison and refused to surrender some Turkish nomads who had escaped into Persia and were subsequently made captives. The Porte threatens force unless its demands for reparation are complied with. Matters are still in abeyance, and relations are very critical.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTRY AT THE MERCHANT TAYLORS'.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE.

The Merchant Taylors yesterday gave a grand banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers. Disraeli in his speech defended the Church as one of the institutions of the Country, and also said that the Conservative policy was not one of inaction but of progressive improvement of the people.

Earl Derby also spoke and said that the general aspect of European affairs was more and more tending to quiet.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	6 7/16d.
2½ per cent. Consols, for account	92½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	95½
Bar Silver	58½

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Palermo and Gwalior.

Arrivals—Thunderbolt and China.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 25TH JUNE.

Latest famine reports are favourable. Rain has fallen. Growing crops promise well everywhere except in Western Bengal, where the prospect is not yet secure. Prices continue very high in Bengal but have fallen somewhat in Behar. A return to ordinary prices can hardly be expected till November. The numbers on relief works are not decreasing so rapidly as was anticipated. Numbers have been relieved by charitable funds, especially women, children, and destitute middle class. The increasing expenditure in Government grain in North Behar has been somewhat below previous estimate. Hoarded stocks are coming out. Distress is said to be everywhere stayed. People's hopes are reviving. The large demand for Government grain in Burdwan division has been met. Affairs are easier in Julpigoree and Mannbhoom.

MR. F. VENSINO, Deputy Commissioner of Betul, is to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore, and will be relieved in his district by Lieutenant Colonel Ashburner.

CAPTAIN G. L. F. MARSHALL, R.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed Executive Engineer of the Cawnpore Special Division of the Lower Ganges Canal, an appointment just created.

THE Hon. B. H. Ellis, in sending a subscription of Rs. 100 to the Connon Memorial Fund, writes that he "fully recognizes the appropriateness of the mode in which it is proposed to perpetuate Mr. Connon's memory."

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following laconic telegram dated Cawnpore 23rd:—"Ganges bridge first girder rolled over." Under what circumstances the rolling over has taken place, or where it has rolled to, we are left to imagine!

THE Allahabad paper has heard that three regiments of the native army have been selected for the honour of receiving Snider rifles next cold weather—the 33rd, now quartered at Allahabad, the 20th, and the Corps of Guides. The new weapon in these cases is given as the reward of high proficiency in shooting.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS, in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, accounts for Mr. Bellew's poverty during the last few months of his life by saying that throughout his career Mr. Bellew largely devoted the proceeds of his readings to charitable purposes, and that "in the first four years of his residence in London he contributed (by preaching and reading) £5,000 to the charitable institutions of the metropolis."

IT is reported that the progress of the Holkar State Railway is delayed, owing to the girders of the bridge over the Chural river having been broken when being hoisted to their places; and as new ones will have to be sent out from England, the delay will be considerable. Mr. Cheyne, Engineer in Chief, is encamped at the place, enquiring into the cause of the accident, which occurred under departmental supervision.

THE settlement of Perth in Western Australia is blessed with a very good specimen of an all-round man:—The *Inquirer* of Swan River tells us that the Revd C. J. Nicolay is chaplain of the Church of England at Geraldton, editor of the *Earth Gazette*, Government consulting engineer and experimental botanist, and further is now superintending the work of "an examination of the underlying strata between Rocky Bay and the coast to ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal for shipping purposes," the said work being carried on by "a gang of convicts." With such an amount of concentration of talent the Colonies should progress.

A DECCAN correspondent says that the Hyderabad State Railway is completed between Hyderabad and Waddie, the junction with the G. I. P. Railway, with the exception of the bridge over the Cogna river near Nanapoor. This latter deficiency will delay the opening of the line until October or November. Arrangements, however, have been made by the authorities, to convey the mails from the 15th instant by the Hyderabad State Railway. The public will, therefore, receive their letters and papers from Bombay and Madras a day earlier. Thus a letter posted at Madras on Monday will reach Hyderabad on the following instead of the third day as heretofore, and *vice versâ*.

THE *Spectator*:—"The *Times* is said to have done a spirited thing. It has established a wire for itself from Paris to its own office, and publishes its correspondent's letters, frequently occupying columns, as received by telegraph. This is worthy of the old days of journalism, but we should not wonder if Prince Bismarck interfered. Why should Englishmen take all that interest in French politics, when Germany is at the head of the world? The wire ought to have gone to Berlin. Quite true, only there would have been nothing to report. One does not want a wire to report what the German Chancellor thinks, and the interesting points in the politics of Germany are the thoughts in his bosom. In France, even under the septennat, there is an Assembly, and there are Ministers; in Germany, there are only a Reichsrath and the Chancellor's clerks."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Lord Salisbury on taking office, found among the grievances for the service in India the case of the majors of artillery and engineers. Lord Cardwell, it will be remembered, took on himself two years ago the responsibility of raising the status of the scientific corps by granting the whole of their first captains the rank of regimental major. When, however, the improvement in their promotion was thus granted them at a stroke by the Royal warrant of 1872, a vast number of the officers affected were quartered in India, and of course paid by the Indian Government; and it would seem that the Duke of Argyll took umbrage at a measure being originated in the War Office which was to affect Indian finances, and, in fact, opposed it until the principle was conceded that the matter of the increased pay of those in India should be dealt with independently. And very independently it was dealt with, the majors who happened to be under the Duke of Argyll and the Indian Council having been gazetted to their new rank, indeed, but left on the pay of captains from that time down to the present. We are now glad to learn that the majors in India are to receive the pay and allowances of their rank, from the beginning of next month." So, thank Heaven, we have now one military grievance the less.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) have been informed that the salary of Captain Bythesea, R. N., Consulting Naval Officer to the Government of India, has been fixed at Rs. 2,500, in addition to a house-rent allowance of Rs. 500 a month. The latter allowance is to be drawn until a suitable building can be provided for him. We also learn that Captain Bythesea has recently visited several offices and establishments in connection with the Bengal Marine, and will, it is presumed, shortly prepare his report for submission to Government, containing several suggestions for improving the port and the marine establishments. What those suggestions may be is, of course, unknown. Rumour, however, has it that the Marine authorities have recommended to the Captain that the Bengal Marine should be transferred to the Port Commissioners, as suggested some time ago by the Chamber of Commerce. Captain Bythesea, however, is said to be of opinion that the scheme proposed is not feasible, and that, even if it is sanctioned, it cannot be done unless the constitution of the Board of Commissioners for the improvement of the port is re-organized. The formation of the board, as it is now constituted, appears to be anomalous, inasmuch as it has no nautical men amongst its members. He is also said to have observed that the Bengal Marine can be safely transferred to a body corporate, if a Trinity board is established instead of the present Board of Commissioners. Amongst the changes contemplated, it is probable that the Dockyard is to be improved.

IN the report of Colonel Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, published in the Famine supplement of the last *Calcutta Gazette*, the following passage occurs:—"When, in January last, arranging for the probable requirements of Palamow, my first thought was, with reference to the isolated position of the sub-division, to stimulate, in every possible way, the importation of food-grain. With this view the assistance of the most influential zemindars was invited, and the mahajuns encouraged to import to the utmost extent, and even the ordinary cultivators were moved to import on their own account with their own cattle. It is on this account that we have now a large stock of rice in the country, and, as represented in my letter, No. 182T, of the 18th instant, I was unwilling to enter into competition with the traders by paying the workpeople in rice; but I find from letters since received, especially a demi-official from Mr. Bernard, that this has been determined on as a necessary policy, and I am sending out orders to Palamow to use up the Government stores in payment of coolies without reserve, including the additional 10,000 maunds available at Dehri." Taking the above for a text, the *Englishman* remarks:—"This paragraph reveals the working of the Government famine-operations to the grave discredit of Government. Although, through the exertions of the Commissioner, ample local supplies are available, yet Government grain has also been stored, and the merchants are therefore to be deluded and deceived, and private trade discarded, until the Government grain has been got rid of by hook or by crook."

THE iron trade of America is passing through a period of depression, entailing heavy losses on all engaged in it. The average decline in prices during the past year is estimated at over 30 per cent. The "shrinkage" in value is attributed to the reduced demand for iron, resulting from the suspension of railroad making and the general stagnation of business. It is estimated that the railroads will not consume this year one-third the quantity of iron they did in 1872, when one-half the manufactured iron made in the United States was used by them. The consequences of this state of things are thus described in an article in the *Bulletin* published by the American Iron and Steel Association:—"More than one-half of the rail-mills of the country were wholly idle on the first day of January last, and the same number remain idle to-day, while others are only running a part of their time. Few mills are running to the full extent of their capacity. The amount of work now done by merchant bar mills, car-wheel makers, car and locomotive builders, and other branches of business intimately connected with the railroad interest, is fully one-half less than it was a year ago. We make this statement after the most careful enquiry. The number of men thrown out of employment by the withdrawal of railroad patronage, in the various branches of business specified and in nail works, nut and bolt works, &c., not including workmen supported by furnaces, is at least 100,000. Merchant bar mills, plate mills, foundries, machine shops and other establishments not dependent upon the railroads for orders, have as a rule less business than during the first months of the panic. The number of men out of employment at these establishments may be safely estimated at 25,000. Of the 666 completed furnace-stacks in the country, the visible number in blast on the 1st of January last was 490; out of blast, 266. These figures are derived from individual returns made to this office, and may be relied upon as substantially correct. From later information received by us we are warranted in the opinion that the aggregate number of furnaces out of blast at this date is as great as it was is January."

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

On Saturday, the 20th instant, the Calcutta Football Club commenced their play for the rains with the match, "Griffs (those who have not been two years in India) *versus* The Rest." The sides had, however, to be slightly modified, as the "Griffs" were short of a man, so H. G. Harrison played for them. The ball was kicked off by the Griffs at 5-50 P.M., and the men soon settled to their work, the veterans having the best of it for some time, forcing their opponents to *rouge* the ball twice. This seemed to rouse the Griffs, who now played up hard, and the veterans had in their turn to give way, till Atkinson, making the most of the temporary absence of one of the "Stripes" backs, ran in and obtained a "touch down," but the "try" proved a failure; and on the ball being started the Griffs were once more forced back. Bayne making a good run-in, but the "try" was unsuccessful. However, Eddis soon secured a second touchdown, from which Yule landed a good goal. No advantage was scored after this, and on call of "time" the ball was well in neutral ground. The match terminated in favour of the veterans by *one goal, one touchdown, and two rouges to one touchdown*, thus reversing the result of last season's meeting, when the Griffs had it all their own way. It will hardly be fair to criticise the play of the opening match, but considering the unusual heat, it was decidely good and fairly fast. We were glad to see a number of the old well-known players, Taylor, Yule, Rothney, Eddis, Buckland, Herrison, Blaker, King, Scharr, Cooney, and MacPhun, as energetic as ever; and amongst the new members, Captain Leslie, Edwardes, Fagan Rose, and E. G. Harrison, were most prominent, and will prove a great addition to the strength of the club. The last-named player we remember of old in many a hard-fought battle at Bucklough, where his form as "half-back" was so brilliant. If some of the defects apparent in last season's play, were remedied these rains, the C. F. C. might be capable of turning out a team that could render a good account of their Bombay rivals, or even any of the Britishers at home.—*Englishman*.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday morning at Lower Colaba on view of the body of Rama Jotey Sinda, and the jury returned a virdict that death was caused by heart disease.

SANSCRIT SCHOLARSHIP.—The Officiating University Registrar notifies that the Bhugwandas Purshotumdass Sanscrit Scholarship for the year 1874 has been awarded to Mr. Shivram Parashram Bhide of the Deccan College.

THEFT.—One Shaik Ahmed reported to the police yesterday that during his absence on the 17th instant, while at work on board H. M's turret ship Abyssinia, his house was robbed of several copper vessels of the value of Rs 10. Enquiries are in progress.

A VAGRANT.—Yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Thomas Phillips was charged with being a vagrant and wandering about without any ostensible means of support. His Worship ordered his removal to the Government workhouse.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—It is notified that a meeting of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 3rd proximo, at 4-30 P.M., for the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Mr. Arthur Crawford, resigned.

THE WEATHER IN KURRACHEE.—Last Thursday night, or rather early on the following morning, Kurrachee was visited by a thunderstorm; the red artillery of heaven flashed far; the rain fell heavily for a short time. The weather has been excessively sultry for the last few days, unbearable in fact.—*Sindian*.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th June 1874, Rs. 67,81,524; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 1,61,007; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 4,98,000; balance, Rs. 62,34,531. There are in addition 1,05,474 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

USING ABUSIVE AND THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, John Jeffries, a West Indian, was charged by a Mr. Lyons with using towards him, on the 19th instant, language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. The prosecutor stated that Jeffries had trespassed on his premises on the day mentioned, and grossly insulted both himself and his wife, and that it proceeded so far even as to make an attempt to strike him. Defendant's conduct on the occasion had been so violent that it was necessary to call in the aid of the police. A Mr. Mayne, who occupied an apartment adjoining the complainant's, partially supported the prosecutor's statement. The defendant denied the charge, and stated that he had merely called on Mr. Lyons for the payment of money that was due to him. His Worship was of opinion that the charge was proved, and accordingly sentenced the defendant to a fine of Rs. 5, with the caution that if he continued to molest Mr. Lyons, he (defendant) would be bound over to observe the peace.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 23rd June, was 247, being 27 less than in the preceding week, 11 less than the total of the week ending 24th June 1873, and 60 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 247 births were reported to the different districts of the city.

Sections or Registration Districts.	Population 1871. Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total deaths.	Total births.
Colaba &c.	16,901	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	8	6
Fort, Southern ...	2,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern..	29,732	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	11	13
Esplanade	10,494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market	15,198	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	10	37
Mandwee	35,109	...	10	...	4	2	4	1	23	19
Chakla	36,718	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	13	10
Jumbukhanee..	49,876	...	9	...	2	2	1	...	18	18
Dongree	29,506	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	11	7
Dhobeetalao ...	37,010	1	3	...	2	2	1	...	12	15
Phanseewaree ..	29,509	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	6	3
Bhoolehwaree ..	36,020	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	10	9
Kharatalao	23,638	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	6	12
Koomharee	21,504	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	12	17
Khetwaree	24,817	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	8	11
Girgaum	21,234	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	10
Chowpatee	7,531	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	2
Walkeshwar	7,741	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2
Mahalaxmee	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mazagon	20,576	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	5	7
Parwaree	10,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamat, & Bye..	19,029	...	8	...	2	6	9	1	25	17
Pareli	6,773	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	9
Sewree	4,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Sion	11,922	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	5
Mulund	14,010	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	7
Wadee	10,442	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5
Water Division ..	22,056	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bombay	944,059	3	71	...	34	31	35	1	247	247
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		27	93	4	33	34	27	3	221	156

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total births ex. of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.....	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	7	15
Brahman.....	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	12	9
Lingeet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhatia	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	7	12
Hindoo of other Caste.	...	35	...	18	14	...	...	117	135
Hindoo Outcaste.....	...	1	...	2	3	4	...	15	16
Mooslman.....	1	19	...	3	6	11	2	59	47
Parsee	2	3	...	3	3	1	...	18	24
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Native-Christian	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	8	8
Indo-European.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2
European.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total..	3	71	...	34	31	35	4	274	247
Corresponding week '72.	3	118	1	30	24	26	3	283	253

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S.S. DELHI, Captain G. Lee, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain and Mrs. W. A. Ray.
Mr. H. E. Nelson.
Colonel Vyse.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Upjhart.

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev. J. Williamson.
Mr. A. G. Maury.
Mr. Simon Rush.

FOR VENICE.

Colonel Trevor.
Mr. F. Matthew.
Captain Boyd.
Mr. W. H. P. Sheridan.
Major G. P. Hunter.
Mr. G. H. Farran.

FOR MALTA—Mr. G. Kalun V. Hope.
FOR ADEN.—Captain Campbell.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20th June, 7-35 A.M.—Mail steamer Lombardy from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 22th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 82, rainfall 1·20 cents.

CALICUT, 23th June, 5-20 P.M.—Weather cloudy and squally, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·80, rainfall 91 cents.

MANGALORE, 23th June, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy and rainy, wind southwest to west, maximum 82, minimum 77, wet bulb 80, barometer 29·80, rainfall 11 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 23th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 20th June, 5-31 P.M.—Weath r clear, wind west, thermometer 85, rainfall 25 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23th June, 11 30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.
Via Turkey, 23rd June, 7-25 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 14 minutes.
Via Suez, 25th June, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 31 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th June, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour 10 minutes.
Via Suez, 25th June, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 19 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 25th June, 4-20 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 45 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 24th June, 7-40 P.M. Time in transit, 19 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th June to 8 P.M. of the 25th June is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 55	0 18
„ Galle	19 58	1 3
„ Kurrachee	1 49	0 8
„ Madras	0 46	0 16

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN FUNNUSWADY

IT never rains, but it pours; and although for some months past we were spared the unpleasant task of recording the shocking details of murder cases, the past fortnight has brought on murders following each other in quick succession. One more case of peculiar brutality occurred yesterday morning. The victim, a Brahminee prostitute, about thirty-five years of age, by name Doorga alias Rukhmi, lived in a one-storied house in Funnuswady, containing the front room which was used as a sitting room, and another in the rear which was used as a bed-room. They were approached by a staircase leading into and directly facing the street, which is full of houses of low repute, chiefly occupied by dhandoo prostitutes. The ground floor of the house, which has a separate entrance, had been unoccupied for the last two months. Doorga had for the last ten years been in the keeping of one Parashram Ganesh, a man without any ostensible means of livelihood. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, he went to the police chowkey in the street and gave information that his kept woman had been murdered by some person or persons unknown. The police, on going with him to the woman's house, found the street door open. Going up, they found her dead body lying on her back on a piece of matting, with both her legs drawn up, and a copper dish, containing pan-soparee, lying near one end of the mat. There was a deep gash across the throat, completely severing the wind-pipe. Near her head was a pool of blood, some portion of which had coagulated, she had other wounds on the cheek bone and the chest. The shutters of the three windows in the room had been closed. The woman was clothed in the common Hindoo dress and had a sarree and a chowlie (boddice) on. The position in which the body was found might lead to the inference that, while Doorga sat on the matting making cakes out of the contents of the copper dish, she was suddenly attacked, thrown back on the mat with considerable violence, and then murdered. On going into the back room, the police found a wooden box belonging to Doorga, on the lid of which lay a gold bangle covered with blood. A padlock, thrust through the hasp of the box, was partly open, and a bunch of keys was lying on the floor. The box contained clothes. Parashram admitted to the police that he went to Doorga's house about 10 o'clock the preceding night, when she informed him that a man whom he knew to be a bad character was going to be her companion for the night; and that he, therefore, ... away with ... her. He said further that he went and gave the ... monals for sale ... to one Dinkar, and that he had ... slept in one Vishwanath Ramchander's room with four other persons, whose names he gave. On going to that room, the police discovered a waist cloth belonging to Parashram, which was wet and from which there is reason to suppose an attempt had been made to obliterate stains of blood by washing. Dinkar, on being confronted with Parashram, admitted having received from him the ornaments belonging to Doorga, and accordingly made them over to the police. Another circumstance which came to the knowledge of the police raises a suspicion against Parashram. He was seen about 8 o'clock yesterday morning going alone into Doorga's house and staying upstairs nearly an hour. He then went out, but was observed going up a second time that morning and coming downstairs in a state which betrayed some confusion in his looks. When questioned by one Rajaram, who keeps a cocoa-wood warehouse next door, Parashram said nothing is the matter and went in the direction of the police chowkey. The police have arrested four or five persons on suspicion, and are still prosecuting their enquiries into the case. Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the woman in the afternoon at Funnuswady, when the following witness was examined:—

Narayen Sadoba said—I am a dealer in cloth and live at Khutterwady. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was a prostitute. She was formerly a Brahmin by caste, and was about 35 years of age. She rented the upper storey and the loft in a house belonging to me, in Funnuswady lane. Her rooms are approached by a separate staircase from the street. She has lived here for the last three years. The ground floor of the house is a shop, but it has been long occupied for the last two months. On the upper storey there are two rooms, one facing the street, with a bedroom behind. The loft upstairs is approached from the front room by a ladder. It is used as a cookroom. I last saw the deceased alive at noon yesterday when she came to the well in rear of the compound of the house to wash her clothes. My house is immediately in rear of that occupied by the deceased, and the well is between the two compounds. I asked her to pay me rent for two months which she owed me, and she promised to pay me the day after to-morrow. She was a common prostitute, but the man now present, Parashram Ganesh, was her paramour and he lived there. He has lived with her for the last three years. Parashram Ganesh has no trade and is, I believe, unemployed. At ten o'clock this morning, Parashram Ganesh and a man whose name I do not know came to me and told me that the deceased had been murdered, and that she had been murdered. Parashram came in a great hurry and asked me to go and see the deceased with him. I went to her house. The door of this house leading into the street was open; and Parashram went upstairs. The other man, who accompanied Parashram, and whose name I am informed is Dinkar, went up before me. On going into the front room I saw that the wooden shutters of the three windows were fastened on the inside by means of iron hooks, and I saw the dead body of the deceased lying on the floor near the window facing the street. I saw that her throat was cut, and that there was a cut on the right cheek ... I did not see any wound over the chest. There was a pool of blood on the floor. I then went into the inner room or bedroom of which the two windows were shut and the shutters were fastened from the inside. I saw a wooden box on the side of the wall, which I recognised to belong to the deceased. There was on it a gold bangle, which was covered with blood. There was a padlock thrust through the hasp of the box, but it was partly open and the bundle of keys was lying on the floor opposite the box, which Parashram Ganesh opened. He took out of it a native cloak, hood, and cloak made of red cloth, which he said he wanted to put on. I told him to go and give information to the police, and I went back to my own house. The ornaments the deceased was in the habit of wearing. I can enumerate those that I recognise. (Enumerates the ornaments.) These I remember her to have worn. I recognise the *Tulsi pattee*, now produced by Mr. Superintendent Price. It belonged to the deceased. I also recognise this *Pate*, and these wristlets called *goth*; and this *Pathe* and this nose-ring. When I last saw her alive she had these *Pathes* on her wrists. When I saw the body of the deceased the end of the sarree was over the chest.

After the above evidence, the inquest was adjourned.

THE MURDER ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

THE trial of Mahadoo, Luxuman, Babajee, Soorkis, and Bhicajee for the murder of Visram Luxuman, who was recently the victim of a fatal assault at the Byculla Flats, was yesterday resumed by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Girgaum Police Court. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

Dr. Wellington Gray deposed on oath—I am acting Chemical Analyser to Government, and live at Chinchpoogly. On the 2nd of JUNE, at 2 P.M., I received from the hands of Mr. Inspector Page a white paper parcel. This parcel contained three *dhoturs*. On one of these *dhoturs*, of a pale orange colour, I noticed several large dark stains of a reddish colour. I examined these stains and found that they were produced by mammalian blood. On the remaining two *dhoturs*, which were white ones, I noticed several small dark red spots, bearing the appearance of blood-stains. I examined these spots, and found that they were produced by mammalian blood. The *dhoturs*, now before me, marked A., B., and C., are the same which I examined.

The prisoners declined to cross-examine.

Dr. W. F. Knapp deposed—I am Second Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital and live at Byculla. On the morning of May 20th I saw one Visram Luxumen, who had been brought into hospital the previous day. He was conscious and could answer questions, though with difficulty, owing to his suffering from contusion of the face and compound fracture of the lower jaw. In addition to these injuries, he had a contused wound of the scalp and hemorrhage from the right ear. He never recovered from the effect of those injuries and died on June 1st at 12 P.M. I made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and found the soft parts of the face much bruised, and the lower jaw bone fractured into four fragments. There was also a linear fracture, extending through the temporal bone and base of the skull. I examined all the viscera and found them healthy. I am of opinion that death was caused by the above injuries. I am of opinion that the injuries the deceased received were caused by his being struck with a heavy stick, club, or some other weapon.

Prisoners declined cross-examination.

Henry Bailey stated on oath—I am Superintendent of Police E Division. On Tuesday, the 19th ultimo, at about 10 o'clock A.M., the deceased Visram Luxumon was brought to my quarters on the Bellasis Road. His jaw appeared to have been smashed, and his head and face were smeared with blood. He was partially sensible, but was not able to speak. I, with difficulty he could answer a question, I sent him to hospital, and myself followed him there. While in hospital Mr. Page and myself did our best to get information from the deceased, and it was with considerable difficulty that he made certain sounds which suggested the names Mahadoo, Luxuman, and Gosai. This was all we could get from that day, and upon this we took Nos. 1, 2, and 4 (Mahadoo, Luxuman and Soorkis) into custody. I saw the deceased again on the following morning at about 11 o'clock, but there was hardly any improvement in him as regards his articulation. He was in great agony and his mind appeared to be unsettled. I saw the man again on the 29th. His condition now was quite different, inasmuch as he was able to answer questions put to him and his pronunciation much better. He appeared quite on his senses, and he appeared to be improving in health. Repetition of questions was scarcely necessary, and he gave his answers in a collected and positive manner.

Prisoners declined to cross-examine.

This is the evidence of a police sepoy, which went to show that certain blood-stained articles of dress were found under the prisoner Soorkis's bed, prisoners 1, 2, 3 and 5 were discharged, and the 4th prisoner, Soorkis, committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—Persons who feel weak, low, and nervous may rest assured some serious ailment is lurking in the distance against which instant action should be taken. Holloway's Pills promptly check any tendency to serious derangement of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and by their purifying properties remove from the blood every impure matter, thus remedying the first tendency to disease gives present ease and ensures future safety. The pale, and all those who are losing flesh, should try those Pills, which are especially useful when the digestive or other functions are imperfectly performed and demand immediate correction, or ill after years neither mind nor body can be expected to develop.

THE MURDER IN GILDER STREET.

YESTERDAY before Mr. Nana Morojee, Ragoo Dhacoo was charged with the murder of his wife, Rukhmee caused by stabbing, inflicted on or about the 19th ult. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Babajee Hurree deposed—I am a police constable No. 838 E. I know the prisoner. I went to the chawl in Gilder Street, in which prisoner lived, on the 27th ultimo, at about 4½ o'clock A.M. Here I saw Rukhmee's dead body. I also saw prisoner there. He was wounded on his abdomen. Prisoner was made over into my custody, and I took him to the J. J. Hospital.

Prisoner declined to cross-examine.

Nagoo Tookaram stated on oath—I am a peon employed in the Customs Department. I live in the same chawl in Gilder Street in which prisoner and his wife lived. Prisoner and his wife lived there for twenty days. On the night previous to the morning on which Rukhmee was killed, I was one of the party who smoked tobacco with prisoner. After smoking I went to bed. Next morning, at about 4 o'clock, I was aroused by the cries of witness Anpurna. She was crying out "Run, Run." Accordingly Dewjee and I ran upstairs to her door. The door was shut and fastened from inside. Anpurna opened it and Dewjee and I went in. I found prisoner on his bed. There was a light burning in Anpurna's room inside. There was blood lying near the bed and some near the threshhold. Prisoner had a knife in his hand. Dewjee seized hold of prisoner's hand and snatched the knife from him. I saw the knife. The same now shown and marked A. I then went into the inner room. I found Rukhmee lying down here. She was dead. She had a wound on her ... There is a window in Anpurna's room.

Anpurna, woman, deposed—I am the widow of Bapoo Dadoo. I live in a chawl in Gilder Street. I know the deceased Rukhmee. She was the wife of prisoner. The deceased and prisoner lived in the same chawl as myself for about 20 days. Their rooms and my room were separated with a bamboo partition. About ten days before the death of the deceased, I was aroused from my sleep in consequence of a sound I heard, indicating that somebody had kicked another person. Afterwards on a Friday I was aroused from my sleep about 11½ o'clock, in consequence of the deceased falling down on my body. I got up and lighted a lamp. I saw that Rukhmee was lying in a pool of blood. Rukhmee did not speak at all, nor did she move. I cried out. People came up and knocked at the door which is common to the rooms of both of us. I proceeded to open the door. While so doing I saw prisoner lying down on his back, on his bed, with a knife in his hand. The door had been fastened from inside. I opened it. Then the two men who are now in Court, and who call themselves Dawjee Doolajee, Police Constable No. 1221 R. and Nagoo Tookaram came in. The police sepoy took the knife from the prisoner,—the same now shown and marked A. It had blood on it. There is one window in my room which is barred.

Cross-examined by prisoner—Prisoner did not raise an alarm; in fact he did not speak one word.

His Worship then formally committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

HIGH COURT—25TH JUNE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

CHUCHILDAS LALLOOBHOY V. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, asked for a postponement of the appeal in this case for two months on the terms of his client, the appellant, paying the costs of the day. There was reason to suppose that their Lordships would not be troubled with the case, as there was a likelihood of its being settled.

The Advocate General, instructed by the Government solicitor for the resp

ADEN AFFAIRS—REVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(OFFICIAL PAPER.)

1. It was about the beginning of 1872 when the Turks were advancing on Sanaa that the Government of India received the first intimation that Agents of the Turkish Government were actively employed in persuading the Chiefs in the neighbourhood of Aden to hoist the Turkish flag.

2. In the mean time the Turks captured Sanaa, and the deposed Imam of that place, in order apparently to gain favour with the Turkish General, Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha, sent the Sultan of Lahej copy of a letter from the Pasha in which the Imam was directed to inform all the Chief in the neighbourhood of Aden that the end of their rule had come. The Imam supplemented this by informing the Sultan that the Pasha would easily conquer all Yemen, and calling on him for information in regard to the country as far as the limits of Aden. Shortly after this, about May of the same year, the Imam of Sanaa sent the Lahej Sultan a circular letter from the Pasha, announcing the re-incorporation of Sanaa with the Turkish Empire and calling upon Chiefs and Sheikhs to give in their submission, failing which the blame would be on them. In August the Resident reported receipt by the Sultan of a similar communication of which the Howshebee Sultan had also received a copy. The next step was a demand for submission made by the Turkish Pasha in a letter addressed direct to the Lahej Sultan.

3. In January 1873 the Sultan received reliable information that the Turkish Pasha of Taiz was collecting carriage and contemplated an early descent on the Lahej territory. At the same time threats were addressed to the Subaihees, admitting that unless they gave in their adhesion to the Turks their country would be seized. Previous to this the Howshebee Sultan, who had an old quarrel with Lahej regarding the possession by the latter of the district of Zaida and hoped to turn the Turkish alliance to advantage, presented himself before the Turkish Governor of Taiz and was honorarily received. The Akrabee Chief was similarly summoned to Taiz as also the Rijhia, Alowee, and Foodhlee Chiefs.

4. On being informed of the contemplated attack on Lahej the Government of India directed the Resident to address the Pasha, at once calling on him to suspend all demonstration or action against Chiefs and tribes found Aden with whom we have political relations pending instructions from His Government. The Resident was also to inform Him that any proceedings of the kind would [illegible] serious misunderstanding between England and the Porte, and if persisted in, would be considered as an unfriendly act on the Pasha's part towards Great Britain.

5. The ordered communication to the Pasha was made on the 6th January by General Schneider, who at the same time despatched 50 sabres of the Aden Troop under Captain Erskine to patrol according to annual practice on the Lahej territory.

6. The apprehensions entertained by the Sultan of Lahej were reported to England, and the Ambassador at Constantinople was thereupon directed to request the Porte to send immediate orders to its officers to suspend all hostile operations against the Arab Chiefs. This the Porte promised to do, and at the same time claimed Lahej as forming part of the province of Yemen and accused the Chief of having attacked and plundered a neighbouring Chieftain under the authority of the Porte.

7. In February the Resident at Aden reported that the Turkish Officers at Taiz continued to address the minor Chiefs in the vicinity of Aden, directing them to come on to Taiz; and the Government of India again addressed the Secretary of State pointing out that the assurances given by the Porte regarding Lahej were not sufficient, and expressing a strong opinion that—"any interference on the part of the Turkish Government with these Chiefs who have Treaties with or receive stipends from us is most dangerous to our interests at Aden, and should be peremptorily prevented."

8. A correspondence had been going on meanwhile between London and Constantinople which closed for a time with a despatch from Earl Granville to the Ambassador at Constantinople, dated 30th January 1873, denying the authority of the Porte to call on the Arab Chiefs to make a profession of obedience on the ground of Yemen being subject to the authority of the Porte; and the despatch concluded with an intimation that Her Majesty's Government had no desire to discuss the general question of the sovereignty of the Porte in Yemen, but, as intimated to Mehemet Ali of Egypt in 1850, wished that the independence of the Chiefs in the vicinity of Aden should be respected, and that any attempt to subvert their authority could not be viewed with indifference by Her Majesty's Government. In continuation of the notice of these negotiations it may be added that the Turkish Envoy, Khaleel Pasha, suggested to Sir H. Elliot that the Chief of Lahej should make a purely nominal submission to the Porte as a theme or service being required from him. This proposal could not of course be entertained, though Sir H. Elliot wrote that it was dictated by the embarrassment the Porte were under of finding a satisfactory mode of retreating from the position which they had been drawn into by the proceedings of the Pasha at Sanaa.

9. To turn now to the Turkish proceedings. We find in May 1873 the Resident reporting the appointment of a Turkish Mohafiz or Superintendent at Dhali, whose duty it was to levy transit duties for which the Ameer of Dhali was to receive as compensation 800 dollars annually. This Mohafiz was retained notwithstanding the objections of the Chief. Certain cesses derived from a weekly fair held at Dhali were increased fourfold by the Turks to Mahomed Mussud, the Chief's uncle, and the Chief was required to give a hostage for his good behaviour, who was to reside at Taiz. As to the Howshebee Sultan he was appointed under orders of the Pasha at Sanaa Chief of a so-called Howshebee district on a salary of 50 dollars per mensem; and in May the Resident reported the arrival of a detachment of 12 Turkish soldiers armed with breech-loaders at Shuka in the Howshebee country near Zaida (only some 30 miles from Aden), which is the Lahej frontier, the men being billetted in the Chief's house. This detachment was soon afterwards reinforced by 60 Turkish irregular troops. On the 6th June General Schneider reported that the young Chief of Dhali had been summoned to Kattabeya by the Turkish authorities and imprisoned there, his uncle being appointed Chief in his stead, and on the 28th of the same month that a body of Turkish troops, 400 strong, had occupied Raha, the Howshebee capital, from whence they were to march to Zaida, where they were to be joined by another force of 800 men advancing from the western districts in the possession of the Turks. The two first mentioned forces withdrew almost immediately, but the troops at Shuka and the Howshebee country were retained, notwithstanding an assurance given by the Porte on the 4th June that they would be withdrawn. It appears, however, that the Porte had begun to realise the position, for on the 5th June a new Governor-General started from Constantinople to supersede the Pasha at Sanaa, who was desired to cause the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the Howshebee country, and to abstain from molesting any of the tribes mentioned in paragraph 9 of this Note without previous authorization from the Porte.

10. The new Governor-General, Ahmed Yacoob Pasha, arrived at Hodeida on the 20th June, but so far from carrying out the orders which were supposed to have been given to him we heard on the 31st July that not only had the Turkish detachment at Shuka not been withdrawn but they had been reinforced by a detachment of 30 Irregular Arab troops. The Ameer of Dhali too was still kept a prisoner. During this interval, it may be observed, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs was giving the most explicit assurances of the intention of the Porte to abstain from all interference.

11. Naturally the Sultan of Lahej had been much alarmed at the threatening attitude of the Turks towards himself, but he was to a great degree reassured by the assurances of the Porte, which were duly communicated to him by the Resident. In August, however, an event which occurred in his own family increased his anxiety. In consequence of disagreements between his two brothers (Abdoolla and Abdool Kurreem), and himself, the son of one of the latter was sent to Taiz without his knowledge to make professions of obedience and submission to the Turkish authorities on behalf of the brothers of the Sultan. The nephew was well received by the Pasha notwithstanding his admitted knowledge of the Porte's orders regarding the independence of Lahej. In October the Turkish Pasha, in reply to the Resident's remonstrance regarding the operations of the Howshebee country, declared that the district of Zaida was situated in the centre of the Howshebee country "which is annexed to the Government of Taiz."

12. Further complications soon followed at Lahej, where Abdoolla, the brother of the Sultan, made an attack on the latter, which however was repulsed. On the 22nd October the Bombay Government telegraphed that a detachment of 25 Turkish soldiers from Shuka had entered Lahej territory and occupied Abdoolla's house, which they fortified. From here the Turkish Commanding Officer called on the Sultan to deliver up Abdoolla and Fadhil, the sons of Abdool Kurreem, who as the Sultan had kept as hostages for the good behaviour of their fathers. In reply to the Resident's remonstrances the Turkish officer declined to remove the detachment from Lahej territory, and stated that he was there by order of the Commandant of Taiz to protect Abdoolla, who was a subject of the Porte.

13. On receipt of this intelligence the Government of India authorized the Resident at Aden to send troops to protect the Sultan of Lahej but not to attack the Turks; and the Secretary of State was informed that this had been done.

14. On the 27th October a force of British and Native Infantry over 300 strong with three guns marched from Aden to Al Hotta, the capital of Lahej. Here prolonged negotiations took place with the Turkish Officers, the Resident demanding the unconditional submission of Abdoolla to his brother and the Turkish Officer asserting the right to protect Abdoolla. At length, on the 2nd December, General Schneider telegraphed that the situation of affairs was damaging to our prestige and suggested recourse to force.

15. On the 6th December, however, the Resident intimated that the Turkish troops had evacuated Lahej and Shuka, and that the country was cleared of Turks between Lahej and Taiz. And on the following day he reported that Abdoolla, Abdool Kurreem and Fadhil, the son of the former, had surrendered unconditionally and had been conveyed as State prisoners to Aden. Their forces were dismantled by the British troops. It is unnecessary here to notice the prolonged negotiation between Her Majesty's Government and the Porte, but it may be noticed that the latter requested that the British troops should be withdrawn from Lahej, but Her Majesty's Government refused to admit their right to make any such request. A request was also made that Abdoolla and Kurreem should be sent to Constantinople on a guarantee that they should not go to Lahej; this was for obvious reasons also refused. The British troops returned to Aden on the 20th December.

16. The result of this expedition was that an unusually large number of Chiefs, among whom were the Fooshlee, Outlaee, Aoulaee, Amaree, and Soobaihee visited Aden after the return of the field force to make professions of friendship and submission to the British Government. The Howshebee Sultan also came into Aden and asked pardon for his misconduct and tendered his allegiance to the British Government. An admirable understanding was arranged by General Schneider between him and the Sultan of Lahej.

17. Hitherto the measures given by the Turkish Ministers, though principally confined to the question of Lahej, had also been to the effect that they had no desire to interfere with any of the tribes who had entered into agreements with the British Government, but in January of this year their tone changed and in remonstrating against the proceedings of the British troops at Lahej the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs questioned the action of the Resident at Aden in having committed "an act of an hostility in a territory which we have never intended to abandon to a Foreign Power." And in this despatch he maintained that Yemen, of which the Howshebee and Lahej country is an integral par, belonged to the Porte, and he brought forward the claims of the Sultan as the Caliph to these regions. He ended by requesting that Abdoolla should be handed over to the Imperial authorities in Yemen who would assure the Sultan of Lahej against any anxiety from his brother's release.

18. In March last the Secretary of State telegraphed to the Resident to release Abdoolla, unless there were strong objections to the contrary, on condition that he did not return to Yemen, his son and brother being kept as hostages for the present. The Resident replied that he was going to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the Sultan and Abdoolla, and he doubted whether Abdoolla would accept his release under the proposed condition. The attempt to effect a reconciliation, however, failed, as Abdoolla would not accept the moderate conditions which the Sultan wished to impose on him, and claimed to be independent of his brother. General Schneider then informed Abdoolla and his brother that they could not be allowed to return to Lahej, and he told the former he would recommend his being allowed to leave British territory on condition of his not residing in Yemen. The General suggested the Hedjaz or Constantinople as a suitable place to retire to, but Abdoolla threw himself, his son, and brother on the mercy of the British Government and begged that they and their families might be allowed to live at Aden. On the 1st of June the Resident at Aden telegraphed that Abdoolla had been unconditionally released by the Secretary of State.

19. We must now go back, to June 1873 when, as mentioned in paragraph 10 of this Note, a Turkish force marched from Kaaba to Rana in the Howshebee country. On their way the passed through the Alowee country and compelled they Chief of that tribe, who had refused to obey the original summons of the Turkish Governor of Taiz, to give his submission, taking his son as a hostage. After the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Howshebee country in December 1873, the Resident in the following January brought to the notice of the Secretary of State that the Alowee Chief's son was still detained. Her Majesty's Government on the 22nd January, through the Charge d' Affaires at Constantinople expressed a hope that the Porte, in fulfilment of their assurances, would give telegraphic instructions for the release of the Chief's son. After a delay of more than a month it was unofficially elicited that the Porte intended to make the release of the Alowee's son conditional on that of Abdoolla, and on the 12th March the Charge d' Affaires telegraphed the refusal of the Porte, which was couched in the following terms:—

"In presence of the incident of the brother of the Sheikh of Lahej we have a difficulty in comprehending this stage. Whatever the reasons which inspired this demand, the considerations of a major order which obliged us to insist on the liberation of the Sheikh Abdoolla equally exist."

In conversation with the Charge d' Affaires on the following day Reschid Pasha again maintained the right of the Porte to the whole Arabian Peninsula. On the 15th March Lord Derby proposed that the difference between the case of the Alowee Chief and that of Abdoolla should be represented to the Porte, and a telegram to this effect was despatched on the following day. On the 20th March the Charge d' Affaires telegraphed that instructions would go to the Governor-General of Yemen to release the Alowee's son, and this was at length done on the 21th April.

20. It will now be necessary to turn to the proceedings of the Turks at Dhali, the Chief of which place has been imprisoned at Kattaea and his uncle Mussad appointed Governor. Mussad on his arrival